

SKULL

This section of the anatomy of the head is the most basic. Creating a generic template will also save time in more detailed work. The easiest way to begin is with the primary forms. The bridge of the nose may form in place as the nasal bone and cartilage. The jaw shape may be built with the mandible and zygomatics. The facial skeleton will be much more detailed once the core of the head is set.



BROWBONE / SUPERIOR TEMPORAL SULcus

The brow bone is easily recognizable on the anterior skull. It originates at the glabella and extends laterally. Drawing your brow muscle tight or applying a dark shadow below the brow bone is another effective way of emphasizing the brow bone by drawing an



FACE & CRANIAL BASE OF THE SKULL

The face and cranial base make up the majority of the skeleton of the head. The base of the skull is the bottom structure of the head. The upper part of the face is the facial skeleton and the bottom part of the face is the cranial base.

SIMPLIFIED FORM

The simplified form is a reduced representation of the human figure. It often highlights simple geometric shapes and the outline of a head and torso as a foundation for more complex anatomical details. This allows for faster drawing and sketching, while still maintaining a sense of proportion and overall form.



SIMPLIFIED HEAD AND NECK

This simplified head and neck diagram shows the basic shape of the human head and neck, made up of a single circle for the head and a single line for the neck.



SIMPLIFIED HEAD

This simplified head diagram shows the basic shape of the human head, made up of a single circle for the head.



SIMPLIFIED FORM TO THE SPINE

This simplified form diagram shows the spine and neck, highlighting the curve. The head and neck are represented by a single line.

HAIR: SHAPE FIRST, DETAILS LAST

When you first begin to draw hair, it's important to keep things simple. You can start by just drawing the outline of a head and then adding the general shape of the hair. This way, you're focusing on the basic shape first and not getting lost in the details.

Outline: Remember the proportions of the head when you draw the outline of the head. The hair should be about one-third of the total height. You can also draw the outline of the head as a circle if that makes it easier to work with.



SHADING

Once you have your basic outline, it's time to add shading. Start with a light wash of color, covering the entire head and hair. Then, add darker washes to create highlights and shadows.



DETAILS

The next step is to add the fine details of the hair. These include strands, highlights, and shadows. You can also add small shapes like bangs or a bow to the hair.



FINISHING

Now that you have a good base, it's time to add some finishing touches. You can add highlights with a light wash of color, or add a bow or a flower to the hair.

ABDOMEN

The body of the fly, between the head and thorax, contains the midgut, rectum, Malpighian tubules, and fat body. The rectum is the terminal part of the digestive tract, leading to the outside. The Malpighian tubules function as a sort of excretory system.



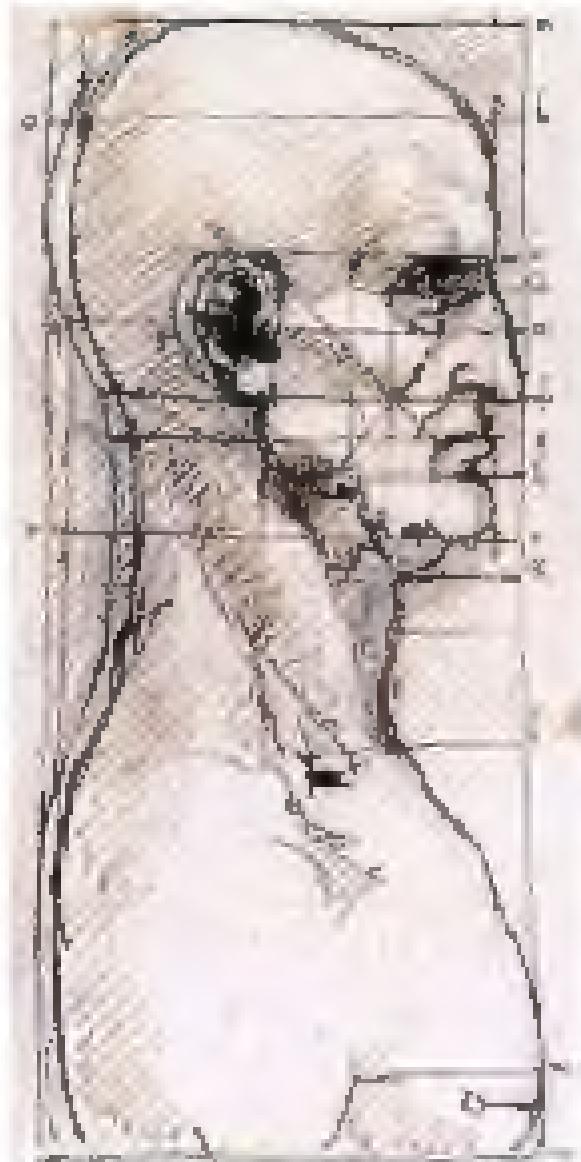
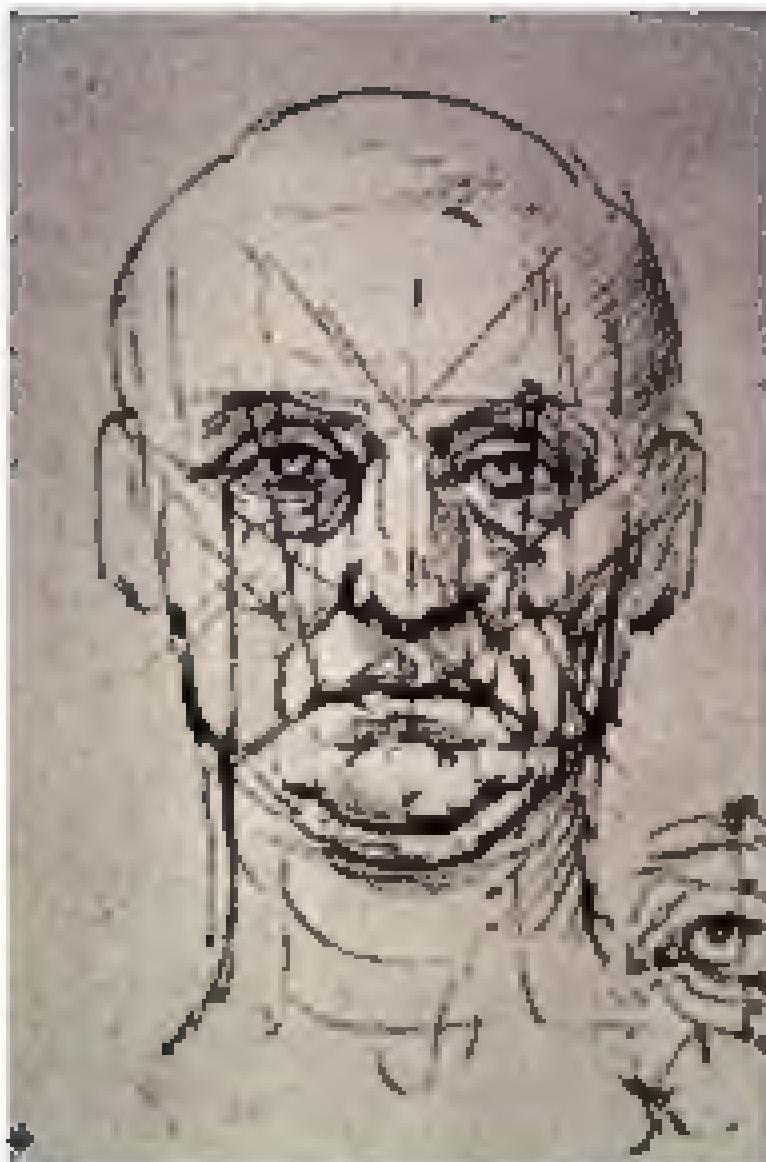
PERITONEUM

The thin, flexible layer lining the body cavity of the insect, just beneath the outer skin. It is composed of many small, irregularly shaped cells which allow for easy change in shape.



PERITONEAL FLUID

Fluid in the peritoneal cavity surrounding the organs. The main function is to provide a medium for the movement of the body parts.



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Proportion of the Human Face
Leonardo da Vinci

proportione

